In European countries Dentistry is by no means as extensively practiced as in the United States. This results, first, from its being less required, for the people are generally more healthy, and take better care of their teeth: secondly, because their practitioners are less skillful than ours. and hence less patronized. In 1852, an official return showed that there were but 411 Dentists in France, which number but little exceeds that of the Dentists in this City alone. In the same Year Berlin contained 37, Munich 7, and Madrid 18 Dentiste.

Some years since it occurred to our wideawake young American dentists that, as they were acknowledged to be the first in the world. some of them might secure an excellent practice in the principal cities of the old world. Tola shought was acted upon, and the result has been that there are now at least twelve American destists practicing in Europe, each of whom enloys a most lucrative practice, and far more prof-Itable than they could obtain in this country. Dr. Brewster, who was the pioneer, and really the establisher of American dentistry on the continent of Europe, fixed bimself at Paris, and after practicing most successfully for neveral years, has amassed a fortune. He yet remains in Paris, but is not now in practice. There are four other American denzists now established in that city, beside sever d in London, two at Bertin, one at Vienna, one at Gettenburg, one at Madrid and one at Lusbon, Our dentists have also found a lucrative practice in Cabs and South America. We may also here state that an American Missionary to Southern India, who took with him some dental instruments, has written to his Mesionary Board that he had succeeded much better in his evangelizing efforts since the people had become satisfied with his character as a good tooth-puller. But we must close this article, and will do so with the following extract from the letter of a European correspondent: "It is amusing on traveling in "Europe, in France particularly, to see the sign of " 'AMERICAN DENTIST' put up over the door of "a man who never saw America, and can scarce-"ly speak a word of English. This attempt at "deception arises from the fact that American "Dentists are acknowledged to excel all others."

The Syracuse Chronicle states that the Lieu-Senant Governor is responsible for one of the most "barbareus" provisions of the Prohibitory Law. According to that journal "the bill came to the "Senate from the House, and a motion was made to strike out the search and seizure clause. The "vote on striking out was a tie, and the chair "roted against it and so saved the clause of "which the liquor men complain " Who can tell whether this is true? Or did anybody ever hear of such a thing as being on both sides of a great public question? And why should there be such a thing as a Temperance Law to make the path of glory and office difficult to ambitious young

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA. Boston, Tuesday, April 24, 1855—10 P. M. We have not been able to communicate with Halifax since 8 o'clock this evening, at which time there was no appearance of the steamer fAfrica, now in her eleventh day from Liverpool.

Washington, Tuesday, April 24, 1855. The Union of this morning says that Judge Lump-kin has not yet transmitted a formal acceptance of his commission in the Court of Claims.

The State Department, in reply to the Russian Min ister, has decided that American vessels sold to aliens and then repurchased by American citizens, canno receive registers as vessels of the United States.

Philip Richard Fendall, Esq , has been elected the Philip Richard Fendall, Esq., has been elected the President of the Washington Jamestown Association vice Thomas Ritchie, deceased. The Association will celebrate the Anniversary of the Landing at Jamestown, on the 13th preximo

It is thought that Judge Lumpkin will soon resign his seat in the Supreme Court of Georgia. The Court of Claims will not organize until his acceptance

or resignation shall be tencered.

LARGE FIRE IN VIENNA C. W. MONTHEAL, Fuesday, April 24, 1855.

An extensive fire bas laid in ruins nearly the whole of the township of Vienna, between Hamilton and Burford, Canada West.

ARREST OF POSTMASTER KENDALL New-Orleans, Tuesday, April 24, 1855.

Postmaster Kendall has been arrested on the charge of purloining from a letter the sum of \$600.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.

Bostox, Tuesday, April 24, 1855.

Private letters from Ceylon mention the death by tholera of the Rev. Daniel Poor, a venerable Missionary of the Anceican Board. He died February 2, The cholera was raging with much fatality at Eaylen.

QUIETNESS RESTORED AT CHICAGO
CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 24, 1855.
The city is now quiet. The military and cannon
have been withdrawn. No more trouble is apprebended.

THE BALTIMORE RAILROAD ACCIDENT. THE BALTIMORE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 24, 1855.
The accident on the Baltimore Railroad was caused
by a switch being misplaced on the other side of the
bridge. The engine upset and ran into the river,
but the bridge was not damaged at all—the accident
having occurred before the train passed on it. There
has been no hindrance to the trains, and they are
passing over the bridge as usual. passing over the bridge as usual.

RAILRO AD ACCIDENT.

Boston, Taesday, April 24, 1855.

This morning the tender and baggage-car of the teamboat train from Norwich were thrown off the track, near Boston, by the breaking of an axle.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER WM. KNOX. BURNING OF THE SCEAMER WA. KNOX.
CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 24, 1855.
Lonisville papers contain the particulars of the
burning of the steamer Wm. Knox. No lives were
lost. The books, papers, and money belong to the
boat were all lest. There were one hundred and fity
presergers on board, mostly emigrants for Kansas.
The work of destruction did not occupy over fifteen
minutes. Many of the passengers jumped into the river, and swam ashore.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER TEXANA Private dispatches received here from Vicksburg, dated the 20th inst. report that the steamer Texana has been destroyed by firs, and that the boat and cargo are a total loss. The Texana was owned in

BARINE DISASTERS

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 23, 1855.

There was a heavy blow at Savannah on Saturday, which drove several vessels ashore. The Claremont, from New-York, is ashore, in a bad condition. The ship Southport and the bark Glasgow are also ashore on the beach, in a dangerous condition. MARINE DISASTERS

ere is a greater number of houses to let in the late City of Williamsburgh, than there were air weets since.

Many of the landlores demand a high price, and are deterprined to have the whole losf or none.

From The Christian Inquirer.
THE LIGHTHOUSES OF THE WORLD. "Goald a Christian community exist and rand errect in the family of civilized nations, and shroud its shores in utter darkness I for what do we see when we look around as I. The British Islands bearing with three hundred light, France, with more than one hundred said fitty; the Saidh, the Medicarsonson, the Euxine, all illuminated; and even in the frezen North, Imperial Russia lighting the American mariner on his pataway through the White See out to the Foliar Basin. The whole globe, from North to South, from East to West, is encircled with these living monuments of humanity and civilization."

[Duty of the Am Union to Improve its Navigable Waters

Grammer, of Woburn: Kimball, of Salem: Theyer, of Ashland, were appointed

Hiss abused him personally, and he therefore did not think it proper to accept. Mr. Neal, of Boston, was appointed instead.

Subsequently, on reconsideration, on motion of Mr. BRAYTON, of Boston, the two reports previously made regarding Mr. Hiss (Lincoln's and Griffiu's) were referfed to the above Committee. [Bos. Traveller.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

APPEAL FOR RELIEF.

The New-York Staats Zeitung of yesterday, contains among the news brought by the Nashville, a heart-rendering tale from Dantzie, dated the 31st of

Perchance some habitant of far-off star,
Born to the beritage of loftier powers,
Although we carrot see his glowing world,
Yet looks on ours— The breaking up and floating down of the ice on the May see these patient sentinels of night.
May read their language, eloquent and grand,
As, shining coldly 'neath the Arctic light,
They warning stand;

damage to the surrounding low lands, has this spring taken place with such terrible violence as to surpass anything of the kind within the last fifty years. The strong dykes, constructed at an immense cost along the batks of the river, have been swept away in many places by the infuriated element, and four hundred square nikes fibe mad fertile plans, the lest what grouning district in the world, are now correct by maler, and have the operations of a lake.

One hundred human or your had already been picked up near a single place (Tiegenhaff) when the above report was seat of.

The last of the second of the secon Or, beaming through the still and fragrant sir,
Where coral reefs the vexed Bermoothes guard,
O'er freight of human life may see the Lamp
Keep watch and ward;

Or, streaming from Lencadia's haunted cliff, Where flery genius sleeps beneath the wave, Touching with hi, ht the waters surging o'er A lenely grave;

DARKNESS descends, and gives the spirit wings;
The eye, emboldened, claims imperial right;
And, lying grandly at my feet, I see
The world at night.

Behold the vision! How sublimely fair!

For myriad lights illuminate the sea, Encircling continent and ocean vast In one humanity.

Or, blazing bright amid Atlantic storm, While bending masts are quivering with fear, The guardian Light upheld by sea girt towers, Abot and clear.

Burn on with inextinguishable fire! Companions of the silent stars above!
Resplendent types, amid a world of strife.
Of deathless Love.

RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONER

Consepondence of The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 23, 1855. I learn that Judge Mason, United States Commissioner of Patents, has resigned his post. This is a serious less to the Department of which he was the head. He was, probably the most efficient officer one er the present Government, and, as to energy and business routine, none of his predecessers was his su-perior. He has brought up all the arrears of former years, and leaves the office in a highly flourishing concition. The public, and the body of inventors especially, are indebted to Judge Mason for the new era he has innovated in the publication of the Annual Reports of the Patent-Office The idea of giv-ing the farmers and mechanics of the country—instead of the old hieroglyphic reports -s popular book, provided with illustrations and intelligible descriptions, will remain a lasting monument of his administration.

I do not know went has induced the Judge to leave a position which he has filled so successfully, but I should not wonder if the present Government, with its characteristic dulls ess of perception, should have undervalued a man who, possessing all the straight-forwardness and firmness of Western character, was anything but of the sweet, submissive sort.

THE NUNBERY AFFAIR.

MR. HISS'S RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED. In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Hiss presented a letter of resignation, which was read by the Speaker, and the question stated, "Shall it be accepted?" It will be seen by the following proceedings that the Grand Inquisitor's care was referred to a Committee. Mr. Hiss's letter of resignation reads thus:

of resignation reads thus:

BOSTON Saturday, April 21, 1655.

The Hon. DANIEL C. EDDY-Sirr. Ine House of Representatives having to day, for the first time, voted so receive the evidence relating to certain alanderous charges made by a vena political Press, of crimial condact on my part while a member of a Committee of the House, enhequently voted "that said charges were not sustained;" in view of these facts. I consider my personal honor entirely viarlexted, and that further action on my cast might seem unnecessary. It is evident, however, that a corney political Press, sided by the personal entity of individuals. In the considering the basiness of the seedlent, however, that a corney political Press, sided by the personal entity of individuals, in the considering the basiness of the seedlent. It hendrote member, and to delay the basiness of the seedlent in the city of Boston. It was my intention to have resigned at an earlier day. I desired, however, to retain my seat mutil all the faits in the case were made known to the public. In resigning, permit me to express my respect for the members individually, and my extent hope that their action is all respects may redound to the honor of the State of Masse active the action of the American cause.

I are, Sir, respectfully, your ched ent servant.

Me. GRIEFIN, of Charlestown, was opposed to the

Mr. GRIFFIN, of Charlestown, was opposed to the acceptance of the letter, as tending to indorse the reflections which it contained upon the House. He would have the true reasons of the resignations presepted to the House-that the evidence developed had been too damning to allow the gentleman to retain his reat here. Suicide was an admission of guilt, Webster had said. It was well established that the gentleman had been seen talking to a certain lady at the depot, but he did not escort her to the Washing-ton House, for he feared that the other mambers of the Conmittee would not be seen in such company. There he negistred her name, she was installed in to House, for he feared that the other mambers of
the Committee would not be seen in such company.
There he registered her name, she was installed in
No. 12, the next room to that of Joseph Hiss. By the
latter's direction supper was carried to her room, and
the next day, when the clerk asked if the whole
should be included in the bill, Joseph Hiss replied
affirmatively. The bed of Joseph Hiss was slightly
tumbled but not any more than would have been
done by any individual as a concealment, and there
were indubitable marks in the next room that there
had been a male occupant. And yet it has been intimated that I am bired as a public man to persecute
the American party through Joseph Hiss. Let the
public judge Therefore, I say, at this time
suicide is confession; there has been crime committed under agravated c rounstances, and if we
would avert from ourselves disgrace and infamy, if
we would not, by the moral power of example say
that the laws we make are innocuous when applied to
ourselver; if we would not entail upon our accient
Commonwealth a reproach blasting its past, and dimming its future, we must cut off this offending memher; we must not accept this resignation; we must
show our feeling upon this subject. I am accused of
desiring to destrey a member of this House, because I
don't which that an adulterer and anoff ender shall longer digrace the House; I cannot be made an I is hman
on this account, I have stood up for our principles; and
if the American party means to excuse and sanction
crime, the sconer we are all out of it the better; I do
not acknowledge that this is the platform of the party
which sent me here. In concluding he moved, declining at the same time to be on the Committee, that
a Committee be appointed to take this resignation in
charge, and that to them further shall be referred the
report of the Hise Committee.

Mr. Dyre, of Boston opposed the motion and favored the acceptance of the report. Debate this

Mr. DYER, of Boston opposed the motion and favoted the acceptance of the report Debate this lenger and we would only be more ridiculous; there was outside interest somewhere, and he did not care if the gen'leman from Charlestown might take it to big self. Share upon the gentleman to say that there had been sufficient evidence before the House to conviet of adultery when he knew there was not enough vict of adultery when he knew there was not enough to warrant a divorce. That gentieman's remarks were partly true, but was the othe silehest shadow of evidence that Mr. Hiss knew Mrs P to be a but wo man! Do not crockly his because outside people ask it. The gentleman from Charlestown could not have to keep their in favor of The Duly Adventiser, or in favor of Mr. Hiss if he had received a thousand-dolor fee. Mr. D. referred to the wife and child of Mr. Leaderships of generosity on the part of the House.

H as describe of generosity on the part of the House.

Mr. Kimpall, of Salem, did not see what The Daily Advertiser or the Nunnery Committee had to do with the simple subject before the House, of referring this resignation. Mr. Hise had been charged with criminality, the report of the Committee had given us no evidence, and we could not yet judge of the facts. If Mr. Hise has a wife and child, he should have thought Mr. Hise has a wife and child, he should have thought of it when he went to Lowell. There are implications in this letter which forbid us to a cept it. More than that, it does not look well when this subject is ussettled, when the report of the Hise Committee is yet before the House on a motion to reconsider, when the guilt or innocence of the subject is undecided, that this letter should be sent in; Daniel Webster was right when he said that suicide was a confession of guilt. What had Mr Hise doze that he should shrink from the conclusion of this matter? For one, Mr. K. said he wished the facts—if the member were guilty he wanted to ree him expelled; if innocent, he wished to see him sustained.

ee bim sustained. The motion was almost unanimously adopted, and Mesers. Williams, of Cambridge; Phelps, of Boston;

Mr. WILLIAMS stated that in the liquor debate Mr.

March lest

Vistula, which has been so often the source of great damage to the surrounding low lands, has this spring

of the loss of life and property must have been terrible. The receive of interry appliesh, and sorrow to suideally created by this awful catenity, begger rescription, and the depth of the relating abstract on the fully fails more only by persons actually present or intimately acquainted with the peculiarities of the

present of intimately acquainted with the peculiarities of the country.

A fire tract of land, richly endowed by nature, containing many a happy home, many thriving villages and substantial form fitness, area numbers of valuable cattle, has, at one felt sweep, been altered to a more of water, covering all under its cold surface, like one vast grave.

How great must be the misery existing there. Those who excaped form the priless element having not those lives; they are breath of everything, the objects most dear to their heats and those mest need for their substance. Fariants have lost their children in read for their substance fariants have lost their children are left orphony, when lost in vain for their houstands among the beaps of sead builts thrown up by the water; and then they are destinate of everything receiving to life in a ceasen hardly less severe than wing the interfer.

will pervise, and the deepest symman, or a wassened in every fenerum beart throughout this whole land whom it hears of the sections grate. New York a one counts thousands of Germans who carry feeling hearts in their bosoms and who are ever ready to exceed a greerow hand to their suffering fellow men. I therefore feel entirely confident that this appeal will not be made in vain, but will be noby responded to.

But it is not to the Bermans alone that I wish to apply. I implore every man in this happy country who delights is doing noot to contribute what he can spare, be it ever so little to the fands distinct to allow the service was a fine of the every man in the happy country who delights is doing noot to contribute what he can spare, be it ever so little to the fands distinct to the Greek and spready to retain the surface without a sufferer a. Many heartfelt though perhaps undered thanks will be the swetzeward. Greek and spready are the wants—pray let the gries be commensurate to them.

I will be ready to rective all this week, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at my office, No. 133 Nassan et any contributions offered, and give receipts for them. Gifts from abroad I request may be enected to Box No. 4 (1), feat-Office; receipts for them office for warted by me to the authorities in Dantzie. Their receipt will be published in due them in the above-named newspapers; the ortainal being kept in my office, open to the inspection of everybody who may chose to see it.

FILEDE GERTAGED

**Year of the 'Great Guide' for German Immigrants.

New 1 sk, April 24, 1855.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE. This Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, which a few spectators were allowed to be present. Tre witnesses were or had been Policemen.

Patrick M Grath, the first witness examined. He was put through the regular course of questions, and there was nothing worthy of remark in his answers.

there was nothing worthy of remark in his answars, except that he was quite non-committal with regard to his birthplace, saying that to the best of his knowledge he was been in Ireland.

Michael Carmody and John Hanratty then took a course of treatment. Hanratty said that he had been locked up for about two hows for smowballing and hitting one of the Julymen in the Colt muder case.

Patrick Murphy, of the Second Ward swore that he had been a Policeman rince the 28th of December last.

Q. Dia you apply for your suppositioned by petition? A. I had to get a petition to get on, of course.

Q. Did you procuse your own petition? A I gave tim cents for it, and went and sof 25 squeez to it.

Q. O' what constry are you a nasive? A. My father told me I was born in this country.

Q. Hany you got be mother? A. Yes, Sir, that he best proof, it is the Q. Your father told you? A. Yes, Sir, that he he is dead Q. Hod she may be the life of the diput as lief be born in any other courty as here.

Q. Then you count yourself a pative-born cit zen? A. I do.

As her, for I had just as lief be born in any other country as here.

Q. Then you count yourself a native-born cit zen? A. I do, Sir, my father told me that I was born in the United States.

No Starchtent, on the North River.

Q. Have you ever been to poleon? A Yes, Sir.

Q. Unthis state? A Yes, Sir.

Q. What prison? A. Blackwell's Island; on the Fourth of July, the vears ago, me and a lot of other fellows; we get crunk and we got to fightin with a lot of men, and we were brought in on the 5th of July to the Court of Special Seasings, and riced before Recorder Tallmasse, and I get four months, and get paidone by the Governor of the Scare of New-York.

Q. The present Governor! A. Yes, Sir Gov. Myron H. Clark; I was only a small boy, then, too; and any man is liable to set dursh, you know.

Clark; I was only a mail boy torm too; and any mail and on set druck, you know.

Q. In what way rid too succeed in making your escape?

A. I awam across the river.

Q. You slipped away alone? A. I swam away alone.

Q. How rid you get away from the sentime? A. I don't moderstand you. Q. Did you escape in the night ! A No. Sir; in the day-

Q. Did you have a permit to l-ave the Island! A No, Sir; if I had had a cischerse, I would not have awam across.
Q. When you started from the Island was there any one in company with you! A. There was a little fellow started with me! I never had seen him before.
Q. Die he reach the shore! A. Yee. Sir.
After a long questioning Mr. Motibute succeeded in expressing to the effect that Thos. J. Barr was mainly instruments! in getting his parion, and that Gov. Clark was elected last January. The following answer will be found as lucid as the superstical is pertinent.

question is pertinent.

Q Can't you remember when the election took place?

A Lest January last January the present one that's past he

question is pertinent.

Q. Can't you remember when the election took place?

A Lest January, last January, the present one took place?

Als. Briges who had asked all the questions. (Ald Hoffmire contenting himself with looking on, and finding it as much as the could do to hold his sides) per cerefed to hold an inquest upon the persons who signed witness peti ion. Hearst informed, in answer to the question was ower the prominent wen, that one of them was a man that sold pasers, and nignes on the could not be supported by the left of the pasers of Henry H. Heward and John Giancy. Before the mystery of the pradon was cleared up he left the stage to make was fore. Thos Moroney, who made the latil admission. I believe was born is Iricard. That trend to pallists his crims by aciding, 'I was hought up in Now York.'

William Mackeller. Chief Matell's Clove, was then called up. He proposed to take the affirmation, and for the benefit of all officers whose duty it may hereafter be to administer an affirmation, we give the very original form of All. Sriges.'

You will sfifth no all questions that are put to you, to state the truth, and the whole truth, so help your Got.'

At the last clause the witness peried his hand down and sald. "No Sir, that I went easy." He then gave the Adderman the old form of the affirmation, witnout the improvements, and it was, with some little prompting, a trundistered to thin. Wheese-Now, Mr. Chairman, having takes the oath, I wish to make a statement. I am nerfectly willing before any Committee or body bavir anthority to require it it gives a fall account of all my acts sizes I have been anneated with the Police Department but regarding the committee of which John He Briges is Chairman as an inquisitorial organization, which without one or yell-red as a stage of the provided with the Police Department of the remaining the continuence of the history of the stage of the policy of the first and the continuence of the history of the policy of the stage of the stage of the policy of the stage of

Q What has seen your duly? A of Folice, Siz.

of Folice, Siz.

Q Do you're p the records and accounts of the office! A Yes, Siz; they are all under my supervision
Q Have you got a room there you heep as a storeroom for atolen property? A I have stated, Siz, that I shall answer no quisit us but what relate to this matter before the Common quisit us but what relate to this matter before the Common quisit us but what relate to this matter before the Common quisit us but what relate to this matter before the Common quisit us but what relate to this matter before the Common quisit do.

Q. Von refuse to answer that question? A I certainly do, ir. When I keep silence, you may take it for granted that i

will not answer

Q. What disposition have you made of stolen properly in
that office for the last four years! [No snawer]

Q. Did you ever use your influence to get men appointed on
the Pollet! [Silence!

Witness-I nave told you. Ald Briges, that I will not answer
questions that are outside of that report; any questions connected with the report made by the Chief I am ready to

Account, anything that is proper I will answer, but any other, things I will not answer.

Ale, Brigar-Had you full charge of this room in 1853 and 1864? [No answer]

Ale, Brigar-Had had you full charge of this room in 1853 and 1864? [No answer]

Ald, Brigar-I shall attend to this becamfer.

Witness-I am ready and if the Court says that I am bound to answer! I will answer anything.

Ale, Brigar-I shall steep anything and the Brigar-I shall steep anything and the Brigar-I shall shall

Such matters

Q Were you ever committed to any prison? A Never, Sir,
I never committed shy atime in my life, never selected a gri my life.

Also Briggs expressed his unfeigned approbation of such a curve of conduct and as Als. Horrick was not recarding the junction of the Chairman very strictly. Aid. Hadinke could not but say has monitory time. Well, now Herrick have briggs Mackelle.

Mackellar, you appear to be a Know Knothlag; do Briggs - Sankers, you appear to see A. No. it.

Briggs - i believe that is all for to day. You may call some other time, should be supported by the condition of the time. As may well be imagined the boos of the bystanders was easible chiefed by this ereafful intuitation. The prospective right in bosewer, resired in semical graining a probably anconcious of the heribin facts that a with high probably anconcious of the heribin facts that a with a fact of the Pighth Ware, then make a long statement at the conditions he said that if he told all he knew it would take him until the

m. ni at week Ald Paffinine expressed a deitre to hear him out, but Ald. rises through at rest to each him waste. Ass C. Brundage deposed that he had been twice tried as a placemay cance before M. Manis-list alone.

were jarouned out, and received pay for all the time they were in triven.

Ches M. Bird swore that he hid challenged Matsail's vote; the Matril's when he swore it in, save his tame as George Hilliam, sace that they could find out all about his birth plane by senches to William Webs, the architect; "could find all they wanted without sending to Tom Dick, and Harry, Major Battenn, Captain of the Savaneenth Ward had also challenged his vote and old Peter Plinatees's son was the middle in protor; Gart, Battenna enthree his challeng, but he never did his Webb was the man for them, he knew all a hout I, for he and Petrik Amboy made a port of entry and the ship landed there.

But deep the control of the challenge with the said and the ship landed there.

But deep the challenge of the challenge with the said and the said

landed there.

What ship M: Bird referred to is left to the imaginations of the curious. Without proceeding further, the Committee adjourced to meet at the call of the Chairman.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE. The regular Week'y meeting of the Governors of the Alms-House was held yesterday afternoon, at their rooms in the Rotunda Present, Govs. Tows-SEND, DRAPER, SMITH, DURE, TIEMANN, TAYLOR,

Ducko HENRY.

Remaining in the Institutions, under the charge of the Gevernors, for the week ending April 21: Alms House
Peniferatiany Hospital
Vork House
Final Pen Hespital
Rendall's Island
Randall's Island Hospital
City Prisons
Colored House
Colored Colored

Total

Total

Total

The sum of \$150 was appropriated to purchase a library for the Work-House.

The sum of \$2,000 was appropriated to build an addition to the Work House at Bellevue Hospital.

A resolution was adopted directing that the School Trustees of the Twelth Ward be notified that the rooms occupied by teachers at Kaudall's Island, for a residence, will be required for other purposes after the 20th of May.

Gov. Dokk offered the following resolution:

Resided, That a Special Committee be appointed to examine

Resolved, That a Special Committee be appointed to examining the medical and police arrangements of the Policentias. Hospital, and whether any improvement can be made in either Department and whither all the officers devote their entine to the benefit of the Institutions Adopted, and Governors Duke, West and Smith

were appointed said Committee
A resolution was adopted to hold the next meeting
at Bellevue Hespital, and at each of the other Insti-

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL. The pupils of the Grammar School of the New

York University spent two hours very pleasantly yesterday af ernoon, in their annual exhibition of decla-mation. The parents and friends of the children mation. The parents and friends of the charen composed the major part of the audience, and the little folk were perfectly at ease, and enjoyed the fin amazingly. The exercises were commenced with the third set of Payne's "Brutus" which was followed by the "Speech of Sergeant Burfuz, an extract from the "Lady of the Lake," nee of Webster's orations, and Hotspur's soil only. A pause in the oratory ensued, and the municians filled the gap. Then came ued, and the mu-icians filled the gap. The The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve," little more music. Another installment of oratory followed. The exercises were concluded by the Principal, Mr. George S. Parker, who distributed the prizes for industry and good conduct.

CAPTURE OF DOCK-THIEVES -On Sunday night, the cooks.

rivel pinetics who are nightly committing depreciations about the cocks.

Swine in Brooklys.—The Mayor submitted an ordinance relative to the running at large of swice within the city limits at the last meeting of the Common Council. It is an amendment to the old law. It is principal previously make it unlawful for any person to have in the presented, or upon his premises, any swine, under a penalty of an dell'artist every head of swine found upon his premises, and swine found upon his premises, and swine found upon his premises, and the owner shall have been thereadd. It is so made lawful for the Mayor from time to time to great permission of or license to say person or occupant of any peembers to keep swine in such mode and mather as he shall direct but out license shall not amborries such person to permit any swine to so at large in any of the streets or public places of the city. It is likewise made the daty of policemen to exter upon any lawfor premises where swine may be kept contrary to this ordinance, and take pa sees ion of them and drive them to the public yound in itse Dhirlet in which they may be found. The ordinance heretofies allowed two pigs on each lot, but now they will be cruate attogether, as its of probable that no how they will be granted in the inner Words. The great number of pigs heretofic layer to be a vuicance and the cause of much die ease in the same er time. It is thus some provision was made to shale the cvil. The ordinance was laid over until cert week.

INJUNCTION UPON BROOKLYS -An injunction has INJUNCTION UPON BROOKLYS —An injunction has been a ved upon the Major and dominin Council, requiring them to appear before Judge threated of the Circuit Court, on the first Treedes in Major act to show cause why they should not be restricted from resolution in reference to the contract between the City and the Largestant Pellireas Company, as to the widering and completion of Atlanticay. Joseph F. Studges is the plaintiff in the case. The recolution beging here often been passed by the Board as veryed by the Mayor it was understood that the Communa Council intended to readopt it, norwithstanting his objections, house the injunction

CRICKET CLUB — A club has recently been formed, in Eastern Brookly: maker the title of the "American Curket Club," and the following efficies have been abusen: President Libba Bamacade; Treasurer, J. W. Fax, Sacretary, W. J. McKersie. The Club meet for practice at the crucket grund of the Union Club, near the Penry Bridge, two days in each week.

Naval. - Colmand Storm Signals - The Ame can Code of Signals, by Henry J Rogers, has been adopted for the use of the Navy. Copies of Rogers book and the flags are to be distributed among vessels of the Navy, and communiting officers of the Navy are instructed to embrace every opportunity to femiliarize the service with the use of more signals. The Navy Department's official circular on this sub

The Navy Department's official circular on this subject is dated 14th April, 1855.

Discription vs. Rum—The crew of the United States storeship Supply, under Licut. D. D. Porter, are to be shipped with the distinct agreement that no grog is to be served curing the cruise. They will commute their liquid into metal at the rate of sixpence a day. Licut Parter feels confident, from long experience that the absence of rum is promotive of discipliae on board. The camels will, doubtless, have a quiet passage across the ocean in the temperance ship.

CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent
TOROSTO, Friday, April 20, 1855.

Is is rumored, and I believe correctly, that the great Victoria Bridge, at Montreal, of which your special correspondent B. I. gave a particu-lar account last fall, is to be abandoned. I have myself no coubt that this course has been determined upon by the Directors in this country, and that their decision will meet the approval of the shar-helders in England. It is almost needless to say that the pressure in the money market has produced this change in the plans of the Grand Truck Railway Co. The bridge would have cost over \$7,000,000, and the whole of this aurount was to have been raised by private subscriptions to the Company's stock. The history of this bridge is curious. Some half-dozen persons in Montreal to Kingston, and make a railway from Montreal to Kingston, and make the stock of the contract of the contra Montreal got a charter to build a railway from Montreal to Kingsten, and made a nominal sub-scription of a fabulous amount of stock, in order to fulfill the requirements of their charter, that they might the more effectually sell that instrument at their own price. One of the conditions on which they insisted in the surrender of their charter was the building of this bridge. Before then such a bridge had never been thought of. To get rid of the parties holding the charter, it was necessary to promise to build the bridge; and there can be no doubt that the promise would have been fulfilled if a great scarcity of money had not been superinduced by the way and other been superinduced by the war and other

Last Monday night the Common Council of this Last Monday hight the Common Connect of this city resolved, by a vote of nineteen against five, to annul a contract entered into some time ago for the construction of an esplanade in the front of the city, on the ground of fraud and corruption. A Committee of investigation was appointed, and in an elaborate report they gave many suspicious circumstances from which fraud was presumable but not proved; and the belief was was presumable but not proved; and the belief was expressed that a judicial investigation would establish fraud and corruption in the obtaining of the contract, the amount of which was \$6.00,000. The contractors, Gzowski & Co., accept their dismissal, but seek to attach to it certain conditions.

Since the Reciprocity Treaty went into operaon there has been a considerable influx of Ameri-can buyers of produce in this market. The effect is believed by good judges to have been to raise the price of produce at least 25 cents a bushel. One American firm has already purchased five cargoes for Ogdensburg, where it is to be ground, Several other kinds of grain beside wheat are purchased by Americans, as well as cattle and butter. which petatoes will soon be added. Wednesday was a day of official fast, humilia-

tion and prayer, for the success of the Allies in the Crimea. It was observed pretty much in the way that all such days are -rather by feasting than fasting.

The Montreal merchants are excessively cha-

grined at the extent to which the trade connec-tions of Upper Canada with the United States have been carried. The Board of Trade of that city. in their report, admit that, since the passage by Congress of the Drawback Act, the trade of Mon Congress of the Drawback Act, the trade of Montreal has remained stationary; and they expect that things will become even worse under the Reciprocity Treaty. To prevent this, they recommend the construction of a canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain; that the duty on certain articles be changed from specific to advaloren; that it be charged on the cost of the articles at the place of production, when imported direct—that is, by the St. Lawrence—and that the charged on the American cost when they are ed direct—that is, by the St. Lawrence—and that it be charged on the American cost when they are imported from the United States and produced in some other country—the object being to get, by a side wind, a discriminating duty in favor of the St. Lawrence route. The scheme has no chance

From Our Own Correspondent
TORONTO, Monday April 23, 1855. The public accounts for last year were laid on

the table of the Legislative Assembly on Saturday. The gross revenue was £2,340,919, and the expenditure, £1,042,985; leaving a balance of £1,297,033 at the credit of the Consolidated Fund. If this balance there is cash available £242,575; the expense of collecting the revenue was £152,721. The amounts under the several heads £152,721. The amounts under the several heads of revenue were as follows: Customs, £1,225,192; Excise, £19 685; Territorial £102,399; Bank Imposts, £26,670; Public Works, £108,592; Fines and Forfeitures, £6,055; Casual Revenue, £28,758; Law Fee Fund, £4,638; Balance at the credit of Consolidated Fund last year, £34,668. The principal items of expenditure, were, Interest. credit of Consolidated Fund last year, £534,605.
The principal items of expenditure were: Interenthe Public Debt £226,131; Civil Government,
£42,872; £dministration of Justice, £967,651;
Expenses of the Legislature, £85,812; Education, £71,281; Sinking Fund, £73,000; Miscellan-ous, £200,124

This is an enormous increase in the revenue as

compared with the previous year, when the total was £1,195,173; the increase last year is, therefore, over £1,000,000 currency. There is some, thing approaching to a corresponding increase in the expenditure—the figure having risen from £744,195 to £1,042,985. The great increase is, of course, in the customs revenue-the under that head baving risen from £986,597 to £1.225,192,

A half-suppressed rumor was prevalent a few.
A half-suppressed rumor was prevalent a few.
A half-suppressed rumor would not move to
this city for two years, and that, in that time. Sir
I dmund Head expected to be able to effect a union of the British American Provinces. reason to believe that the rumor is unfounded

Last Wednesday morning several parts of Upper Canada were visited by a terrific hurr accompanied by thunder and rain. The previous was ushered in with lightning, which continued at intervals till morning, when the storm arose. In the villages of Whilby, Oshawa and Darlington, a great number of buildings were unrocted, and some thrown down. Hailstones ed to have fallen. Great damage was also done at Nigara—the finishing-shops of the car-works being blown down, several buildings unroofed measuring six inches in circumference are reportand a few blown down. In this city, the no very great deal of damage—only a few small buildings, in an exposed place at the west, being

POST OFFICE ROBBERY. - For some time past depre-dations have been committed on the Post-Office in Pertland Me. The Post-Office agent having got track of the depressions succeeded, so the 12th inst., in arresting a boy in the very act. The boy disclosed his accomplice, and the two see under arrest, to take their trial before the United States Court to be held

their trial before the United States Court to be acid
at Benger in June next
ANOTHER — For some time past money has been
need from letters maded at Martinsburg, Va., and
suspicion was of course directed against some of the
employees of the Post-Office. Within a few days past
it a regest of the Post-Office be actiment has an occided
in detecting the guilty party, a youth of some thirteen
years of age, to whom letters were confided, to be deposited in the Post Office. The youth was not contacted a to the Post Office.

The Larry Sum — The case of War. T. Dove vs.

position in the Post Office. The youth was not connected at in the Post Office.

The Libral Suit — The case of Wim. T. Dove vs. J. H. McBlar, which has been on trial for some days past before the Circuit Court at Washington, was temporated on Monday. The libel of which Mr. Dove or mplained was the circulation by Mr. McBlair, during the mucleipal election cases as of 1852 at which time the plantiff was a candicaste for Alforman of a report that Mr. Dove was tainted with African blood. The Jury in a few mountes returned a verdict for \$10,000, this sum being the full amount of damages claimed. The plantiff circuted that the jurigment be entered to the use of Kichard Wallach, Eq., trustee, to apply the proceeds to the payment of the costs and expenses of the soit, and the residue to be divided becetween the two Orphan Assilans (the Protestant and Catholic) of the City of Washington.

Temperature has devise a sheed in celebration of the presence of the Maine Lay and to smanin public option against its repeal. The metal has on one side the inscription: "To conceensate the passage of the Maine Lay and to smanin public option against its repeal. The metal has on one side the inscription: "To conceensate the passage." of the Prohibitory Liquor Live Inly 4th, 1855. On the obverse the words. "No Repeal," a reginant and be afforded at a law price. A quarter of a million will probably be struck off. We suppose that those who desire unsets in gold or silver, can have them.

[Albany Alas.]

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

\$772,000 IN GOLD.

Steamship George Law, Lt G. V. Pox, U. S. N. Commanding, left Aspin wall at 9 o'clock on the even-ing of he 15th inst., and arrived at Quarantine at 4 o clock on the morning of the 24th.

She brings the California Mails of March 31-

\$772,011 in treasure, on freight, and 372 passengers. The health of the Ishmus is good, the weather fine, and the Railroad in good order, the trains running with as much regularity so upon any road in the

United States
In the list of passengers will be noticed the names of Barney Williams, C. R Thorne and family, Dr. R. T. Huddart, of New-York; and C B Polhemus, of the house of Al-op & Co., San Francisco. Mr Thorne is bearer of dispatches from the Ameri-

can Minister in Chile.

Left at Aspinwall, U.S. sloop of war. Falmouth, to

axil next day for Havans.

The following is the Treasure List of the s'eams

The thioming is the richard from or one a con-	- manage gr
George Law:	10000000
Wells, Fargo & Co \$513 256 Baker & Mirrill	\$3,468
Procedule Co. 140 et P. Mosennera & Co	9,759
Matten Bank 100 Probet & Mainertritaget	4 045
the black Co. 60 mm Thea. Wattson & Sons.	. 4,700
Bank of - merica 3 con Louis Neghaur	. 4.500
Johnson & Lowden 19 Mill M. Bleindone	4 100
T W Blist 24 043 E & Stern	4 100
Hom Falconer & Co 27 286 Chambers & Heiser	4 105
Hose Falconer & Co 27 200 Chambers & Heiser B L. Taylor 20 /00 J. S. Quindley	
	1 990
	1.304
Mm T Coleman & Co. 8 - 81 1 G Wymau & Co	
Grir nell, Minturn & Co. F. Wo Adame & Co	
Richwond & Wood 7 796 A A. Prezer	
John Stewart 7 56 Everett & Stows	
Hadson & Bro 8.50 Culbert & Finley	600
Pote: Noviet 610 A. Horn	. 640
George W Simmonds., 5 Mill	The latest and the la
Total	\$772.011
	-

We are incepted to Edward H. Mitchell, Esq., Purser of the George Law, to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Fxpress J Hawes & Co's Express, and the Pacific Express Company, for favors.

A SUMMARY OF THE NEWS. From Our Own Correspondent. SAN FRANCISCO Cal., March 31, 1855.

The most important event to California, that has transpired during the last fortnight, is the promised reduction in the rates of fare on the steamers between here and the Atlantic States. This step, I think, has been forced upon the Steamship Compaples, their business having rapidly diminished ever since the high rates of passage commenced. It seems strange that a competent agent, or a Board of Directors, abould pursue so nawise a course as these Companies have pursued. Fortunate for the country and for the stockholders, that the thirst for greed which seems to be the ruling spirit of all steamboat combinations, defeats itself in the end. Had the fare remained at reasonable rates, the Companies would have made more money, and vantly helped us, by en-couraging emigration, which has now become indis-

pensable for our prosperity.
What California now needs more than all things clee is productive labor. We want a larger and more permanent population. There is no country on the face of the globe that offers such inducements to permanest settlers. A mild and equable climate, a rish and fertile soil, a mineral wealth for richness and ex-tent unsurpassed. This opinion is not given on hearsay, but from comparison with other States, and from actual observation. Those who have been here since 1849, declare unbesitatingly that the mines, as a whole, were never doing better than they now are. The immense natural resources of this country were never before so well understood; the comforts of life were never so fully within every man's reach. Men now go to work systematically and with more cer-tainty of success than formerly. They are astisfied to do well, instead of risking all for the bazard of big strikes." The effect of this change is seen in the large number of permanent investments in the mines. There are already over 100 water companies, which have constructed over 1,000 miles of ditches, at a cost of several millions of dollars. Many of these ditches yield an income from the investmen; of from 3 to 5 per cent. per mouth, and promise to be good paying stock for the next 20 years. Saveral of the Quartz Companies are also paying well. But the profitable mills and owners are here, not in New-York, trying to sell the stock by exhibiting purchased specimens of Quartz, and writing false statements of

A very determined effort is now being made by the people of San Francisco to fund the city debt, and obtain such a revision of her charter as will custait the immense peculations which have beretofore been made from her treasury. Two or three publis meet ings have been held, and the following propositions made, which it is very desirable, for the best interests of the city, should be carried into effect:

First: Such a change in the organization of the City and County Governments as will reduce the number of public efficers, and consequently the smount of public expenditure, or such an alteration of the City Charter as will secure the same result.

Second: The abolition in regard to city and county officers, of all fees of office, and the aloption, in all cases, of fixed salaries.

Third: A law securing the observances of the City Charter, or any ordinance of the city, by making the violation of the same by any public officer, a penal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Fourth: To limit the 1-til amount of annual City and County taxation to 11 per cent, on the assessed valuation of real and personal property.

The Convolter of the City, who was present at one of these rotatings made the following statement rela-

of these to etings made the following statement rela

Antont of Controller's Warrants drawn upon the various Department Funds, outstanding \$1,235,330 52 For purchase and repairs of Jenny Lind Theater. 15,382 34

Amountexcitaive of Street Assessment Warrants. \$1 251 925 33 And Street assessment Warrants. 412,522 93

Total amount to be funded without Street Assessment Warrants. 61 329 715 55
Add Street Assessment Warrants. 412 522 95 Total amount to be funded, with Street Assess-The difficulty about funding the debt arises in part,

it not wholly, from the fact that many of the warra are illegal—some of them having been forged, and others is used in violation of law. There is, probably, not less than a million of dollars in warrants for which the city has received very tittle if any consideration. There certainly never was a city so growly mismanaged and plundered as this has been. But I think a better public sentiment is beginning to prevail, and that roquery will not hereafter flourish so well in high

places as it has heretofore.

The cities of California, like the people everywhere, have paid very little regard to economy. San Francisco, with a population of say 50,000, has a debt of two n illions certain and I think over three millions. The Mayor in his last Message, puts it down at \$3,342,678 60 The tax upon property, real and personal, assessed \$35,000,000, is over 4 per cent. Sacramento, the next largest city-population 12,000, taxable property \$7,000,000-has a debt of \$1,500,000. Maryaville, with say 6,000 lababitants, and \$1,000,000 taxable property, bas a debt of \$70,000. Taxes all ver the State are becoming burdensome, and must operate against many important improvements which would otherwise take place.

With the present population of California, and her immerse incebtecness, I do not see what can prevent many holders of real estate from insolvency. What ere leads worth where there is nobody to occupy them. ? What are city lots worth lying idle and unproductive, or buildings stan ing tenantiess on which are mortgages drawing interest at the rate of two per cent per month, and taxed at the rate of four